Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 423—STEAM ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Contents

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301; 304(b), (c), (e), and (g); 306(b) and (c); 307(b) and (c); and 501, Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by Clean Water Act of 1977) (the “Act”; 33 U.S.C. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), and (g); 1316(b) and (c); 1317(b) and (c); and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217), unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

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§423.10 Applicability.

The provisions of this part are applicable to discharges resulting from the operation of a generating unit by an establishment primarily engaged in the generation of electricity for distribution and sale which results primarily from a process utilizing fossil-type fuel (coal, oil, or gas) or nuclear fuel in conjunction with a thermal cycle employing the steam water system as the thermodynamic medium.

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§423.11 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) The term *total residual chlorine* (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using any of the “chlorine—total residual” methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a), or other methods approved by the permitting authority.

(b) The term *low volume waste sources* means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established in this part. Low volume wastes sources include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment system, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastes are not included.

(c) The term *chemical metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from the cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.

(d) The term *metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from cleaning [with or without chemical cleaning compounds] any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.

(e) The term *fly ash* means the ash that is carried out of the furnace by the gas stream and collected by mechanical precipitators, electrostatic precipitators, and/or fabric filters. Economizer ash is included when it is collected with fly ash.

(f) The term *bottom ash* means the ash that drops out of the furnace gas stream in the furnace and in the economizer sections. Economizer ash is included when it is collected with bottom ash.

(g) The term *once through cooling water* means water passed through the main cooling condensers in one or two passes for the purpose of removing waste heat.

(h) The term *recirculated cooling water* means water which is passed through the main condensers for the purpose of removing waste heat, passed through a cooling device for the purpose of removing such heat from the water and then passed again, except for blowdown, through the main condenser.

(i) The term *10 year, 24/hour rainfall event* means a rainfall event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40. *Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,* May 1961 or equivalent regional rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

(j) The term *blowdown* means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practices.

(k) The term *average concentration* as it relates to chlorine discharge means the average of analyses made over a single period of chlorine release which does not exceed two hours.

(l) The term *free available chlorine* means the value obtained using any of the “chlorine—free available” methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a) where the method has the capability of measuring free available chlorine, or other methods approved by the permitting authority.

(m) The term *coal pile runoff* means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 77 FR 29834, May 18, 2012]

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§423.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, utilization of facilities, raw materials, manufacturing processes, non-water quality environmental impacts, control and treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES Permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations. The phrase “other such factors” appearing above may include significant cost differentials. In no event may a discharger's impact on receiving water quality be considered as a factor under this paragraph.

(b) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(1) The pH of all discharges, except once through cooling water, shall be within the range of 6.0-9.0.

(2) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(3) The quantity of pollutants discharged from low volume waste sources shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of low volume waste sources times the concentration lised in the following table:

	BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)**	**Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)**
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(4) The quantity of pollutants discharged in fly ash and bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash and bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the following table:

	BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)**	**Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)**

TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(5) The quantity of pollutants discharged in metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

	BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)**	**Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)**
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(6) The quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentation listed in the following table:

	BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum concentration (mg/l)**	**Average concentration (mg/l)**
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(7) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

	BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum concentration (mg/l)**	**Average concentration (mg/l)**
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(8) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level or chlorination.

(9) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)(10) of this section, the following effluent limitations shall apply to the point source discharges of coal pile runoff:

	BPT effluent limitations
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum concentration for any time (mg/l)**

TSS	50

(10) Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff which is associated with a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the limitations in paragraph (b)(9) of this section.

(11) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of the mass based limitations specified in paragraphs (b)(3) through (7) of this section. Concentration limitations shall be those concentrations specified in this section.

(12) In the event that waste streams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (b)(1) through (11) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitations for that waste source.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraph (a) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2000-0194)

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 31404, July 8, 1983]

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§423.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this part must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(b)(1) For any plant with a total rated electric generating capacity of 25 or more megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water from each discharge point shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water from each discharge point times the concentration listed in the following table:

	BAT Effluent Limitations
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum concentration (mg/l)**
Total residual chlorine	0.20

(2) Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day unless the discharger demonstrates to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

(c)(1) For any plant with a total rated generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(d)(1) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown times the concentration listed below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any 1 day −(mg/l)**	**Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed =(mg/l)**
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0	1.0

[1]No detectable amount.

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(3) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring specified in 40 CFR 122.11(b) compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(e) The quantity of pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of chemical metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

	BAT effluent limitations

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed −(mg/l)
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(f) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(g) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of the mass based limitations specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Concentration limitations shall be those concentrations specified in this section.

(h) In the event that waste streams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (c)(2) and (d)(2) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0040. The information collection requirements contained in paragraph (d)(3) were approved under control number 2040-0033.)

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 31404, July 8, 1983]

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§423.14 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

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§423.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) The pH of all discharges, except once through cooling water, shall be within the range of 6.0-9.0.

(b) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(c) The quantity of pollutants discharged from low volume waste sources shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of low volume waste sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(d) The quantity of pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of chemical metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(e) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(f) The quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of the bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(g) There shall be no discharge of wastewater pollutants from fly ash transport water.

(h)(1) For any plant with a total rated electric generating capacity of 25 or more megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water from each discharge point shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water from each discharge point times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)
Total residual chlorine	0.20

(2) Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day unless the discharger demonstrates to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

(i)(1) For any plant with a total rated generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant of pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(j)(1) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown times the concentration listed below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)**	**Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed −(mg/l)**
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0	1.0

[1]No detectable amount.

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(3) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (j)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(k) Subject to the provisions of §423.15(l), the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters discharged in coal pile runoff shall not exceed the limitations specified below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations for any time
TSS	Not to exceed 50 mg/l.

(l) Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the coal pile runoff which results from a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the limitations in §423.15(k).

(m) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of the mass based limitation specified in paragraphs (c) through (j) of this section. Concentration limits shall be based on the concentrations specified in this section.

(n) In the event that waste streams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (a) through (m) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (h)(2), (i)(2), and (j)(2) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0040. The information collection requirements contained in paragraph (j)(3) were approved under control number 2040-0033.)

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 31404, July 8, 1983]

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§423.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) by July 1, 1984:

(a) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenol compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.

(b) The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

	PSES pretreatment standards
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for 1 day (mg/l)**
Copper, total	1.0

(c) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(d)(1) The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

	PSES pretreatment standards
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any time (mg/l)**
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2

Zinc, total	1.0

[1]No detectable amount.

(2) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

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§423.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart part which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.

(b) The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

	PSNS pretreatment standards
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for 1 day (mg/l)**
Copper, total	1.0

(c) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(d)(1) The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

	PSNS pretreatment standards
Pollutant or pollutant property	**Maximum for any time (mg/l)**
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	
Chromium, total	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0

(2) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(e) There shall be no discharge of wastewater pollutants from fly ash transport water.

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Appendix A to Part 423—126 Priority Pollutants

001 Acenaphthene

002 Acrolein

003 Acrylonitrile

004 Benzene

005 Benzidine

006 Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)

007 Chlorobenzene

008 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

009 Hexachlorobenzene

010 1,2-dichloroethane

011 1,1,1-trichloreothane

012 Hexachloroethane

013 1,1-dichloroethane

014 1,1,2-trichloroethane

015 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane

016 Chloroethane

018 Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether

019 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)

020 2-chloronaphthalene

021 2,4, 6-trichlorophenol

022 Parachlorometa cresol

023 Chloroform (trichloromethane)

024 2-chlorophenol

025 1,2-dichlorobenzene

026 1,3-dichlorobenzene

027 1,4-dichlorobenzene

028 3,3-dichlorobenzidine

029 1,1-dichloroethylene

030 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene

031 2,4-dichlorophenol

032 1,2-dichloropropane

033 1,2-dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene)

034 2,4-dimethylphenol

035 2,4-dinitrotoluene

036 2,6-dinitrotoluene

037 1,2-diphenylhydrazine

038 Ethylbenzene

039 Fluoranthene

040 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether

041 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether

042 Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether

043 Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane

044 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)

045 Methyl chloride (dichloromethane)

046 Methyl bromide (bromomethane)

047 Bromoform (tribromomethane)

048 Dichlorobromomethane

051 Chlorodibromomethane

052 Hexachlorobutadiene

053 Hexachloromyclopentadiene

054 Isophorone

055 Naphthalene

056 Nitrobenzene

057 2-nitrophenol

058 4-nitrophenol

059 2,4-dinitrophenol

060 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol

061 N-nitrosodimethylamine

062 N-nitrosodiphenylamine

063 N-nitrosodi-n-propylamin

064 Pentachlorophenol

065 Phenol

066 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

067 Butyl benzyl phthalate

068 Di-N-Butyl Phthalate

069 Di-n-octyl phthalate

070 Diethyl Phthalate

071 Dimethyl phthalate

072 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo(a) anthracene

073 Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzo-pyrene)

074 3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)

075 11,12-benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)

076 Chrysene

077 Acenaphthylene

078 Anthracene

079 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo(ghi) perylene)

080 Fluorene

081 Phenanthrene

082 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(,h) anthracene)

083 Indeno (,1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-o-pheynylene pyrene)

084 Pyrene

085 Tetrachloroethylene

086 Toluene

087 Trichloroethylene

088 Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)

089 Aldrin

090 Dieldrin

091 Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)

092 4,4-DDT

093 4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)

094 4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)

095 Alpha-endosulfan

096 Beta-endosulfan

097 Endosulfan sulfate

098 Endrin

099 Endrin aldehyde

100 Heptachlor

101 Heptachlor epoxide (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)

102 Alpha-BHC

103 Beta-BHC

104 Gamma-BHC (lindane)

105 Delta-BHC (PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)

106 PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)

107 PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)

108 PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)

109 PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)

110 PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)

111 PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)

112 PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)

113 Toxaphene

114 Antimony

115 Arsenic

116 Asbestos

117 Beryllium

118 Cadmium

119 Chromium

120 Copper

121 Cyanide, Total

122 Lead

123 Mercury

124 Nickel

125 Selenium

126 Silver

127 Thallium

126 Silver

128 Zinc

129 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)